

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8

BEKHBUDOV, A. K.

BEKHBUDOV, A.K.--"Recent and Remote Results of the Surgical Therapy of Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers."*(Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.) Azerbaijan State Medical Inst, Baku, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8"

BEKBUDOV, A.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Fracture of the femur in connection with echinococcosis of the marrow
Ortop.travm. i protez. 17 no.6:112-113 N-D '56. (MIRA 10 :2)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent
D.N.Lemberanskiy) Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.
(FEMUR--FRACTURE) (MARROW--HYDATIDS)

BEKHBUDOV, A. K.

USSR/Hydrology - Irrigation Feb 51
Leaching (Salt in Soils)

"Establishment of Computed Flushing (Leaching)
Standards for Application to Conditions Pre-
valing in Sal'yano-Akushin Mountain Range,"
A. K. Bekhbudov

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 2, pp 22-33

In connection with reconstr of irrigation of
Kura-Araksin lowland since 1946. Plans and
describes in detail improvement of fertility
of Mugano-Sal'yan mountain soil by washing
away excess salt.

176T52

BEKHBDOV, A. K.

Determining the water power resources of irrigation systems.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.9:7-14 8 '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Hydraulic engineering)

REKHEBDYEV, A.Z.

AGAYEV, Bala Mamed oglu; REKHEBDYEV, A.Z., redaktor; TIL'MAN, A., redaktor
izdatel'stva; AGAYEVA, Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physical properties of soils in northern Mugan] Fizicheskie svoistva
pochv Severnoi Mugani. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR,
1956. 102 p.
(Kura Lowland--Soils)

BEKHBUDOV, A.K.

Some problems in determining the drainage modulus and the spacing
of drains in regions of reclaimed saline soils. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no. 4:105-112 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(KURA LOWLAND—DRAINAGE)

BEKHBUDOV, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; VARUNTSYAN, E.S., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk; ZDOBNOV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Hydrogeological foundations of vertical drainage" by N.M.Reshet-
kina. Reviewed by A.K.Bekhbudov, E.S.Varuntsian, E.I.Zdobnov.
(MIRA 14:9)
Gidr. i mel. 13 no.9:62-63 S '61.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Drainage) (Reshetkina, N. M.)

MAMEDOV, R.G.; BEKHBUDOV, A.K., red.; EFENDI, M.E., red.;
YAGMEROVA, T., red. issd-va; IBRAGIMOV, M., tekhn.red.

[Agrophysical characteristics of soils in the piedmont and
lowland parts of the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. for the purpose of
working out the bases of irrigation and their efficient use
in agriculture] Agrofizicheskaja-kharakteristika pochv pred-
gornoi i nizmennoi chasti Nakhichevanskoi ASSR v tseliakh
razrabotki osnov oroshenija i ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia
ikh v sel'skom khoziaistve. Baku, Issd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1963.
258 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.—Soil physics)

10860-66

EWT(a)/EMP(t)/EMP(b)

IJP(c) ES/JD/MM/JG

ACC NR: AT5028248

SOURCE CODE: UR/2631/65/000/006/0131/0136

AUTHOR: Strekalovskiy, V. N.; Beketov, A. R.; Vlasov, V. G.

ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences SSR (Akademiya
nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial, Institut elektrokhimi)TITLE: Study of the density and structure of uranium oxides in the range of the compositions
 $UO_3-U_3O_8$ SOURCE: An SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimi. Trudy, no. 6, 1965. Elek-
trokhimiya rasplavlennykh soleyakh i tverdykh elektrolitov (Electrochemistry of fused
salts and solid electrolytes), 131-136

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, solid solution, uranium compound, x-ray diffraction analysis

ABSTRACT: The density and structure of samples produced by the dissociation of α and γ forms of UO_3 in a vacuum are studied. The density is determined by vacuum pycnometry, and the x-ray phase analysis is carried out with a URS-70 unit. Comparison of data of both sets of measurements show that the density depends on the structure of the products formed in the $UO_3-UO_2.67$ system. The unit cell parameters of the solid solutions with a hexagonal structure in the range of $\alpha\text{-}UO_3-UO_2.9$ and with an orthorhombic structure in the range of $UO_2.2-UO_2.67$ are calculated. It is shown that the latter is a defect solid solution, and

Cord. 1/2

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ACC NR: AT5028248

that the defects are characteristic of both the oxygen and uranium sublattices. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

PC
Card 2/2

BOKTOV, A.R.; STREKALOVSKIY, V.N.; VLASOV, V.G.

Study of the structure of uranium gamma-trioxide. Zhur.
strukt. khim. 6 no.1:164-165 Jan-F 1965.

(NRA 3812)

Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted February
24, 1964.

BEKHBUODOV, G.A.

Results of the experiments in improving summer pastures in the
Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.10:85-88 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

I-3805-66
ACC-NR: AP6021378

SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/65/000/011/0003/0006

46

B

AUTHOR: Bekhbudov, V. G.; Kiyasbeyli, Sh. A.

ORG: [Bekhbudov] Remote Control and Automation Instruments Plant im. M. I. Kalinin (Zavod teleapparatury i priborov avtomatiki); [Kiyasbeyli] Institute of Automation and Telemechanics (Technical Cybernetics), AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki [tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki] AN SSSR)

TITLE: Evaluating the reliability of remote control systems

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 11, 1965., 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, reliability engineering

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate methods of determining quantitative indicators in the reliability of remote control systems (wherein the failure of the system and its components have an incidental catastrophic character) during the period prior to initial breakdown. The systems are considered as nonrestorable systems for which the following reliability indicators are used: λ , probability of failure in unit of time; T_0 , average mathematical expectancy of operating life; and $P(t)$, probability of trouble-free performance. The following conditions are assumed: (1) system failure occurs due to failure of any component of the system; (2) all reference is to the elementary part of the system; (3) component breakdown is an independent occurrence; (4) the system is in an established operating mode; (5) the probability of trouble-free operation is exponential. The actual failure rate is found for each component by

IDC: 62-519:621.3.019.3.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6021378

the formula

$$P_{sys}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_i(t) \quad (1)$$

where $P_{sys}(t)$ is the probability of trouble-free operation of the system during the time t ; $P_i(t)$ is the probability of trouble-free operation of the i -th component during the same period of time; and n is the number of components. The rate of failure for the whole system is found by the formula:

$$\lambda_{sys} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad (2)$$

where λ_{sys} is the intensity of random catastrophic failures of the whole system. Average system life is found by the formula

$$t_i = \frac{1}{\lambda_i}, \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda_{sys}} \quad (3)$$

where t_i is the mathematical expectancy of the trouble-free operation of the i -th component. By setting a fixed operating time of the system t , the probability of failure in a given time can be determined by the formula

$$P_{sys}(t) = e^{-\lambda_{sys} t} = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\lambda_i t} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\lambda_i t} \right) \quad (4)$$

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1.13805-66
ACC NR: AP6021378

A study of specific examples shows the method to be accurate to 20%. Orig. art. has:
12 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 3/3 29/77

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8"

AMIROV, A.D.; ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; BEKBUTOV, V.G.; KULIYEV, I.Sh.; PROK,
I. Yu.

Present status and prospects for the development of automation
of petroleum production processes in Azerbaijan fields. Azerb.
neft.khoz. 38 no.12:18-21 D'59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Azerbaijan--Oil fields--Production methods) (Automatic control)

BEKHBUDOV, V.G.

Calucaltion magnetic circuit for the pickup of the AGM-2 level
indicator. Za tekh. prog. 3 no.7:4-6 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Zavod teleapparatury i priborov avtomatiki imeni Kalinina
Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

BEKHBUDOV, V.G.; RASHEVSKAYA, T.A., red.

[Remote control systems for oil wells] Sistemy teleupravleniya neftianymi skvazhinami. Baku, Azerneshr, 1963. 41 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; AMIROV, A.D.; HEKHBUDOV, V.G.; SULEYMANOV,
A.B.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., red.; TOROSIAN, R., tekhn.red.

[General automatic control and remote control in Baku oil
fields] Kompleksnaia avtomatizatsiia i telemekhanizatsiia
na bakinskikh neftepromyslakh. Baku, Azerneshr, 1963.
100 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BUKHELEV, V.

Daily record of competition. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.11:51-52 N '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Predsedatel' komissii po proizvodstvenno-massovoy rabote zavkoma
profsoyuza zavoda imeni Voroshilova,
(Socialist competition)

I 4:065-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/STI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/EWT/DJ/JH
 ACC NR: AP6030590 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0073/0074

INVENTOR: Malenok, F. T.; Voronov, I. A.; Chernyak, S. N.; Levitskiy, V. Kh.
Bekhelev, V. P.; Astaf'yev, A. D.; Tsererina, L. A.; Neyman, Z. Ya.; Treshchevskaya,
R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Lubricant for high-speed rolling of aluminum foil. Class 23, No. 184998

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum foil, aluminum foil rolling, high speed rolling, rolling
 lubricant, METAL ROLLING, HYDROCARBON LUBRICANT

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a petroleum product-base lubricant
 containing up to 1.0% oleic acid for high-speed rolling of aluminum foil. To obtain
 high-quality surface finish of the foil without washing it before annealing, DC
diesel fuel oil (GOST 4749-49) is used as the lubricant base. //3 [MS]

SUB CODE://13/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 5076

UDC: 621.892.2

Card 1/1 MT

BEKHER, F.M.; KOGANOVSKIY, A.M.; KRAYUKHINA, N.N.; MYSHKINA, N.P.; TARAN,
F.N.; TROYANOV, I.A.; SHEYN, S.M.

Adsorption removal of aromatic compounds from the waste waters of
aniline dye production. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.2:268-273 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR i Rube-
zhanskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organi-
cheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Salvage(Waste, etc))
(Aromatic compounds)

BEKHER, R.M.

TROYANOV, I.A.; BEKHER,R.M.; KRAYUKHINA, N.N.; SHEYN, I.A.; MYSHKINA, N.P.

Sorption removal of organic substances from waste waters. Khim.
nauka i prom. 2 no.5:672 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Rubezhanskij filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Sewage--Purification)
(Sorption)

BEKHER, R.M.; MYSHKINA, N.P.

Regenerative purification of waste waters containing n-nitrophenol. Ukr. khim. zhur. 26 no.2:270-272 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K.Ye. Voroshilova, filial v g. Rubezhnom.
(Phenol) (Salvage (Waste, etc.))

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8

BEKHÉR, R.M.; Prinimala uchastiye VORONTSOVA, M.V.

Recovery of methanol vapors. Khim.prom. no.2:142-143 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Methanol) (Adsorption)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8"

BEKHER, R.M.

Purification of waste waters of the manufacture of copper 2,4,5-trichlorophenolate. Khim.prom. no.6:462-463 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Phenoxydes) (Sewage--Purification)

BEKHER, R.M.; VASILYUK, N.I.; MAN'KO, O.Ya.

Determination of halides in highly volatile organic substances.
Zav. lab. 29 no. 6:675-676 '63. (MIRA 1616)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polu-
produktov i krasiteley, filial v g. Rubezhnoye.
(Halides) (Organic compounds)

BFKHTERFV, I.V., mekhanik rel'sosmazyvateley

Rail lubricants. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.7:41 '65.
(MIRA 18,16)

1. Stantsiya Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovskoy dorogi.

m-Derivatives of acridine. XI. Preparation of acridone and 9-chloroacridone and their derivatives. N. S. Druakov and A. F. Bekht. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 1805-11 (1938); cf. *C. A.* 33, 12519. The comparative effectiveness of P_2O_5 (cf. Knapp, *C. A.* 31, 5348), POCl_3 and PCl_5 (cf. *C. A.* 29, 7634); 33, 12519) and concd. H_2SO_4 as condensing agents was studied in the synthesis of acridone and its homologs from diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid (**I**) and its衍物. Refluxing 4.2 g. **I** in 40 ml. xylene and 8 g. P_2O_5 for 6 hrs., removing the solvent and extg. the residue with aq. K_2CO_3 gave only 57% acridone. *4'-Dimethylaminodiphenylamine-3-carboxylic acid* (**II**), m. 215-16° (decompn.), was prep'd. in 61% yield by refluxing 3 hrs. 7.5 g. $\text{a-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 7 g. $\text{p-H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{H}_2\text{NMe}_2$ (**III**), 7.5 g. K_2CO_3 and 0.3 g. $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ with 75 ml. AnhOH , driving off the solvent, neutralizing the soln. of the residue in **II** with NaOH and crystg. the ppt. from dil. H_2O . The reaction of 2 g. **II** and 0.6 g. POCl_3 in 15 ml. xylene, removal of the solvent, washing the residue with aq. K_2CO_3 , soln. in 10% H_2SO_4 and neutralization of the filtrate with dil. NH_4OH gave 92% *2-dimethylaminooxacridone* (**IV**), small yellow crystals, m. 288-301° (alc.). The condensation of **II** with concd. H_2SO_4 gave 92% **IV** and with P_2O_5 58%. The condensation of 1 g. **II** and 2 g. POCl_3 in 15 ml. xylene gave 30% *2-dimethylamino-3-chloroacridone* (**V**), red needles, m. 158-9°, γ , heated with dil. acid, gave **IV**. **IV** and POCl_3 in xylene in heating gave 35% **V**. Heating 1 g. **V** and 10 Ph_2H on a boiling water bath for 30 min. and pouring into ether gave, 81% of the HCl salt of *2-dimethylamino-9,9-dichloronyacridine*, violet crystals. This when heated with dil. NH_4OH gave 73% *2-dimethylamino-3-phenoxyacridone*, yellow crystals, m. 180-1°. It is converted to **IV** by heating with dil. acid. *4'-Dimethylamino-3-chlorodiphenylamine-7-carboxylic acid* (**VI**), green crystals from dil. alc.,

m. 280-1° (decompn.), was prep'd. in 60% yield from 9 g. $2,4\text{-Cl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 7.2 g. K_2CO_3 and 0.1 g. $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ in 70 ml. AnhOH by a procedure analogous to that of **II**. *2-Dimethylamino-6-chloroacridone* (**VII**), yellow microcrystals, not melting up to 300°, was prep'd. in 90% yield by condensation of **VI** with POCl_3 , PCl_5 or H_2SO_4 . *2-Dimethylamino-6,6-dichloroacridone* (**VIII**), red crystals, m. 200-2°, found in 35% yield from 1 g. **VI** and 2.5 g. POCl_3 in xylene by refluxing for 6 hrs., adding ice and dil. NH_4OH , extg. the solidified reaction product with CHCl_3 , expelling the solvent and recrystg. from dil. alc. It is formed in 40% yield from 0.8 g. **VII** and 1.5 g. POCl_3 in xylene. **VIII**, heated with dil. acids, gave **VII**. The reaction of 0.9 g. **VIII** and 8 g. PhOH gave 60% *2-dimethylamino-6-chloro-3-phenoxycaridine*, dark yellow crystals, m. 163-4°. On heating with dil. acids it gave **VII**. *2,3-Dinitroacridone* was prep'd. in 31% yield from 4.5 g. *2,4-dinitrodiphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid* and 20 g. P_2O_5 in 20 ml. xylene. It was previously obtained in 10% yield by condensation with POCl_3 (*C. A.* 28, 8456). *Diphenylamine-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid* (**IX**), m. 294-6° (decompn.), was prep'd. in 70% yield from 18.6 g. $\text{a-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 13.7 g. anthraquinic acid, 25 g. K_2CO_3 , 0.1 g. Cu powder and 45 g. glycerol by heating at 120-30° for 3 hrs., pouring into hot 16% H_2O_2 , allowing to cool, adding carefully a little dil. acid, treating the filtrate from the reaction mixture with excess acid and recrystg. **IX** from dil. alc. The condensation of 7.7 g. **IX** with 1.7 g. POCl_3 in 25 ml. xylene gave 70% *acridone-4-carboxylic acid*, not melting up to 300°. It is sol. in alkalies and poorly sol. in CHCl_3 , alc. and water.

Chas. Blane

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Reaction of imide esters with some primary amines and ammonia. N. S. Drodov and A. F. Bakhsh. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 16, 290-91 (1943) (English summary).—The following amines were prep'd. by dehydratation of the amides with P_2O_5 : butyronitrile (I), b. 116-17°, $d_4^{20} 0.7891$, $n_D^2 1.3848$; isobutyronitrile, b. 108-10°, $d_4^{20} 0.7740$, $n_D^2 1.3742$; isovaleronitrile, b. 120-8°, $d_4^{20} 0.7914$, $n_D^2 1.3922$; caproonitrile, b. 161°, $d_4^{20} 0.8009$, $n_D^2 1.4077$. I (1.6 g.) in 7.7 g. abs. $BuOCl$ and 7.0 cc. dry H_2O was cooled and treated with dry HCl at 0° for 3 hrs. where a 5.4-g. wt. gain was reached; after standing for 1 day, the salt was placed in a desiccator over $NaOH$ and H_2SO_4 ; HCl was evolved vigorously to yield 4.5 g. (18%) *Ei*-butyronimido- HCl , m. 84-8°; this was treated with cooling with caustic $NaOH$ to yield the free imide ester, b. 25-6°, b. 120° (decompn.), $d_4^{20} 0.8023$, $n_D^2 1.3971$. The above HCl salt (3 g.) was added with stirring to NH_3 in abs. Et_2O ; after stirring 2 hrs., the salt was filtered, air dried, concd. on a steam bath to yield, on cooling, 78% *Ei*-caproonimido- HCl , m. 107-8°; picrate, m. 200-1°. By using the same procedure the following were prep'd.: *Ei*-isobutyronimido- HCl , m. 76° (10%); free ester, b. 24-6°, b. 104°, $d_4^{20} 0.7937$, $n_D^2 1.3926$; *Ei*-valeronimido- HCl , m. 107° (66%) (picrate, m. 207-8°). *Ei*-isovaleronimido- HCl , m. about 90° (20.4%), free ester, b. 30-1°, b. 127-8°, $n_D^2 1.4071$, $d_4^{20} 0.8174$; *Ei*-caproonimido- HCl , m. 80° (71%) (picrate, m. 201-2°). *Ei*-caproimidate, b. 103° (24%), b. 108-6°, $d_4^{20} 0.8397$, $n_D^2 1.4178$; caproimidine, isolated as the picrate, m. 174° (64%). *Iso-BuC(NH)₂*.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION											
1969 EDITION											
SUBDIVISIONS											
1969 EDITION											
CLASSIFICATION											
1969 EDITION											

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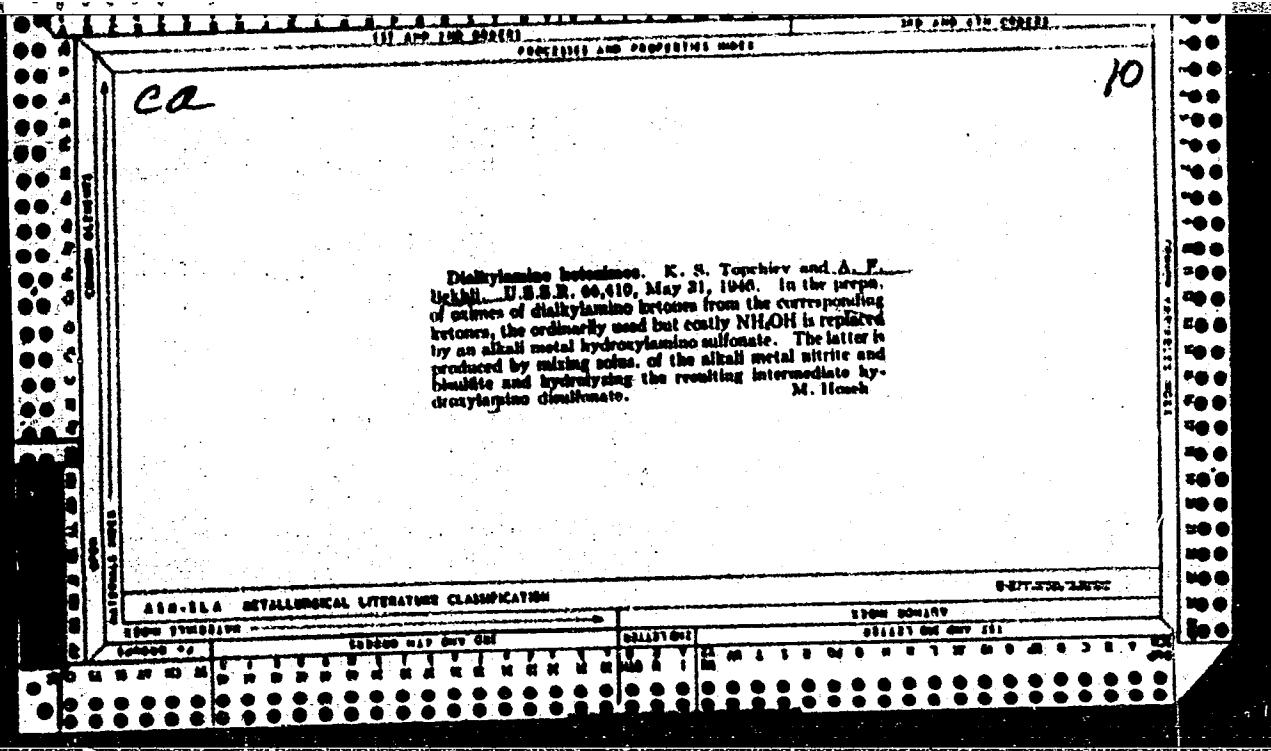
RECEIVED JULY 1962	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SERIALIZED	CLASSIFIED	FILED
Formation of mono- and disubstituted amides in the reaction of phosphorus oxychloride and the primary amines with the amides of fatty acids. N. S. Dresler and A. F. Rekhil. J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 14, 473-9 (1944) (Russian summary).—Butyramide (5 g.) and 6.4 g. PhNH ₂ were treated with 7 g. POCl ₃ with cooling, after which the mixt. was heated to 140-150° for 6 hrs.; on cooling the mixt. was treated with aq. NH ₄ OH to yield <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphobutyramide, m. 104° (from aq. EtOH) (yield: 61%); <i>HCl</i> salt, m. 183°. Similarly, <i>p</i> -anisidine gave 10% <i>N,N'</i> -bis(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)butyramide, m. 107°. Isobutyric acid, PhNH ₂ , and POCl ₃ gave <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphoisobutyramide, m. 101° (from aq. EtOH), 32% (<i>HCl</i> salt, m. 180-8°); isobutyramide, PhNH ₂ , and POCl ₃ yield 15% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphoisobutyramide, m. 97° (from petr. ether). Isovaleramide, PhNH ₂ , and POCl ₃ gave 11% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphoisovaleramide, m. 90-7° (from benzene-petr. ether), while isovaleric acid, PhNH ₂ , and POCl ₃ gave 48% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphoisovaleramide, m. 117-18° (from aq. EtOH) (<i>HCl</i> salt, m. 193° (from EtOH-Et ₂ O)); and isovaleric acid, <i>p</i> -anisidine and POCl ₃ gave <i>N,N'</i> -bis(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)isovaleramide, m. 84-8° (from aq. EtOH), 20%. Caproamide, PhNH ₂ , and POCl ₃ gave 43% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphocaproamide, m. 90° (from petr. ether), while a similar reaction with the free acid gave 70% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphocapramide, m. 90° (from petr. ether). Palmitamide (5.5 g.), 3.8 g. PhNH ₂ , and 0.8 g. POCl ₃ gave only 44% <i>N,N'</i> -diphosphopalmitamide, m. 91° (from EtOH); use of the free acid gave 70% of the same product; at-						
ASB-16A - METALLURGICAL LAB TENTS TO PREP. THE MONO-PH COMPD. FAILED.						
O. M. Konolopoff						
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED						

450-115 CLASS

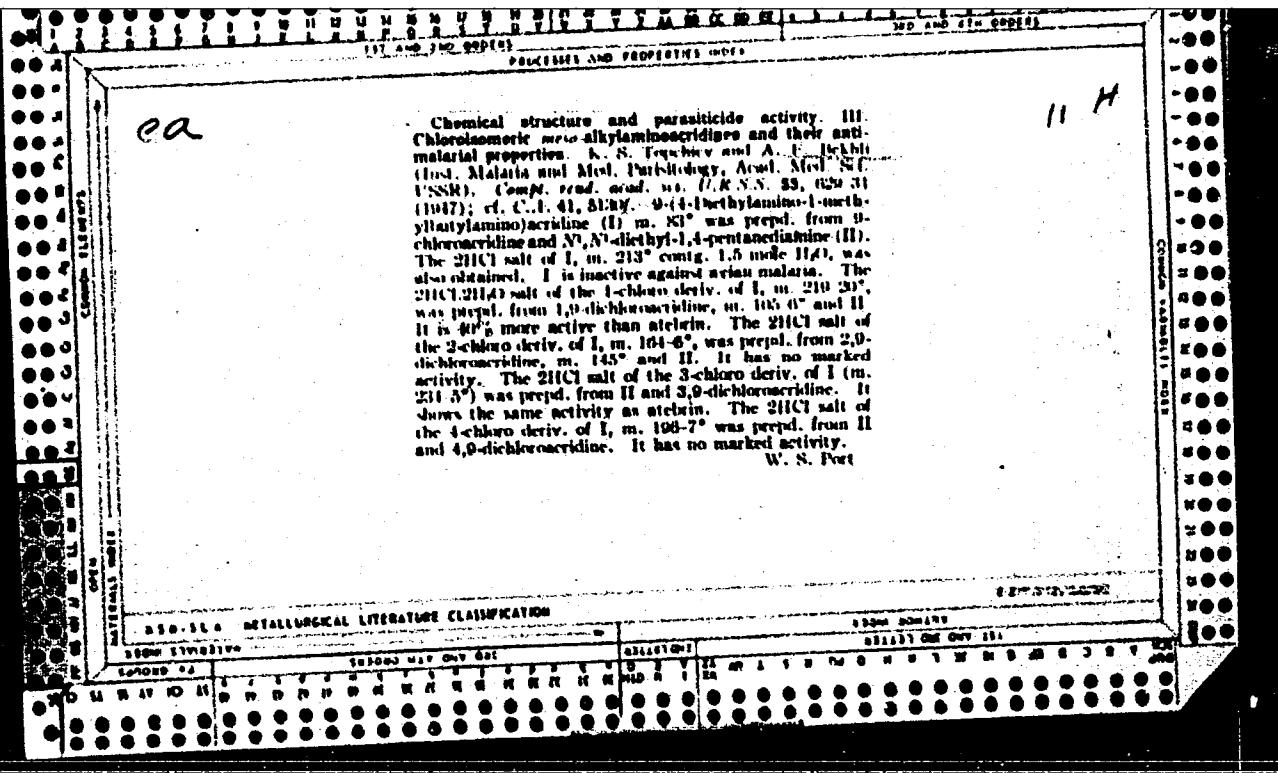
REACTANTS AND REAGENTS USED		PRODUCTS AND PROPERTIES MADE	
		100% COMPL	
MATERIALS USED		100% COMPL	
		100% COMPL	
EXPERIMENTAL		100% COMPL	
		100% COMPL	
ANALYST'S SIGNATURE		100% COMPL	
		100% COMPL	

Reaction of imine esters with some primary-tertiary hydroxy diamines. N. S. Drodov and A. F. Bobkov. J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 14, 483-8 (1947) (Engl. summary).—1-Methylenimino-4-aminopentane forms a dipicrate, m. 163-4°, and a dipicrate, m. 134-5°. The diamine (0.1 g.) in 6 cc. dry benzene was treated with 1.6 g. $\text{Me}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}(\text{NH})\text{OBu}_2\text{HCl}$ (I) and let stand for 7 days, when a little benzene was added and the lower layer sep'd., dild. with EtOH, and treated with 4.8 g. picric acid in EtOH with warming; on cooling there was obtained 4.5 g. β -diethylamino- δ -aminopentane dipicrolonate, m. 234-5° (from K₂O), while the filtrate after evapn. and addn. of K₂OAc gave the tetrapicrolonate of N,N' -bis(2-diethylamino-1-methylpropyl)isopropylamide, m. 191-5-5° (from EtOH). β -Diethylamino-3-hydroxypropylamine (3.9 g.) I were let stand for 3 days, warmed on a steam bath, dild. with EtOH, and treated with 8 g. picric acid in EtOH to yield 5.9 g. β -diethylamino-3-hydroxypropylamines dipicrate, m. 208°, while the mother liquor slowly deposited 1.0 g. tripicrate of N,N' -bis(2-diethyl-

100% COMPL



CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<i>CA</i>			
<p>Chemical structure and parasiticidal activity. VII. Synthesis of paludrine. A. F. Bekhl, V. N. Ufimtsev, and K. B. Topchiev. Zhur. Prilozh. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 30, 501-6 (1947); cf. C.A. 43, 20227.—4-Chloro- NH₂ (37.4 g.), 33.7 ml. concd. HCl, and 24.7 g. dicyan- diamide heated on a steam bath 4 hrs. gave 63.8 g. 1- (4-chlorophenyl)biguanide-HCl, m. 200.5-22° (from water); free base (by addn. of NaOH to the above), m. 120° (from benzene), gives on long drying and seeding the stable form, m. 144°, less sol. than the <i>labile</i> form above. The stable form (3 g.) heated 6 hrs. with 6 ml. iso-PrOH and 2.5 g. iso-PrI gives 0.0 g. 2-isopropyl- 1-(4-chlorophenyl)biguanide-HCl, m. 215°; free base (I), m. 183° (from heptane); mono-HCl salt, m. 213°; di- HCl salt, m. 191°. p-C₆H₄NH₂ (49.3 g.) dissolved in 125 ml. 20% HCl and 250 ml. H₂O by 28 g. NaNO₂ in 200 ml. ice water, treated with 40 g. dicyandiamide in 2 l. water and with 240 ml. 20% NaOH, let stand several minutes, and neutralized by 300 ml. 1:1 HCl gave 88 g. p-C₆H₄N₂NHC(NH)NHCN brown solid; this (20 g.) in 90 ml. Et₂O satd. with cooling with</p>		<p>HCl over 1 hr., let stand 0.5 hr., and evapd. in vacuo,</p> <p>then added to 1 l. H₂O at 40° and let stand overnight,</p> <p>gave 11.4 g. 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-cyanoguanidine (II),</p> <p>m. 205-7° (from water). II (3 g.), 2.3 g. iso-PrNH₂,</p> <p>2 g. CuSO₄, and 30 ml. water after 14 hrs. at 100-8°,</p> <p>let stand overnight, and filtered, gave the Cu complex,</p> <p>which on suspension in water and H₂S treatment, followed</p> <p>by filtration, gave 1.4 g. of the <i>free paludrine</i>, m. 130°</p> <p>(from dil. EtOH); the same product is also obtained in</p> <p>1.7-g. yield when 2.6 g. II is triturated with 1.6 g. iso-</p> <p>PrNH₂Cl and then heated 3 hrs. to 150-40°, followed</p> <p>by soln. in 50 ml. 5% HCl and addn. of alkali to the</p> <p>filtrate. It is less toxic and less <i>antimalarial</i> than palu-</p> <p>dine itself. Paludrine forms with CuSO₄ an alkali com-</p> <p>plex Cu salt giving a red-violet soln. in CH₂Cl₂; palu-</p> <p>dine is hydrolyzed to p-C₆H₄NH₂ by boiling 1 hr. with</p> <p>40% NaOH.</p> <p>G. M. K.</p>	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1980-81 SLA 1981-82 SLA			
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED
SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED FILED			



USER / Chemistry - Quinol Compounds
Chemistry - Synthesis

Sep 48

Chemical Composition and Parasitologic Activity:
VIII, Syntheses of Quinol Compounds With Carbonyl
Combinations in Position 8, " K. S. Topchiyev, A.
T. Bekhl, Chem Soc, Inst of Malaria, Med Para-
sitol, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 52 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimi" Vol XVIII, No 9

Reaction of the ethyl ester of 8-quinolincar-
boxylic acid with butyrolactone and hydrolysis
of the product gave 8-quinolyl- γ -hydroxypropyl
ketone; replacement of the hydroxyl groups by
bromine and then by a diethylamino group gave

3049216

USA/Chemistry - Quinol Compounds (Contd)

Sep 48

8-quinolyl- γ -diethylaminopropyl ketone, which was
reduced by Al-isopropoxide to 8-quinolyl- γ -diethyl-
aminopropyl-carbinol, which had no antimalarial prop-
erties. Submitted 29 Mar 47.

3049216

BEKHLI, A. F.

27607

BEDHLI, A. F. I SEREBRENNIKOVA, A. G. 2-Arylaminopropionitrily. Zhurnal Obshey Khimii, 1949, Vyp. 8, s. 1553-57. - Bibliogr: s. 1557

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

BEKHLI, A. F.

62/49T5

Chemistry/Chemotherapy - MDT(445)
Chemistry - Parasiticides

"Chemical Structure and Parasiticide Activity.
II, Isometric Chloro-9-Aminoacridines: Quinoidal
Structure and Antiplasmodium Effect," K. S.
Topchiyev, A. F. Bekhli, M. L. Kirmalova, Inst
of Org Chem, Acad Sci, USSR, 7 1/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 3 541-8

Made a study of the chemical structure and
parasiticidal activity of chloro-9-aminoacridine
isomers. Submitted 24 Feb 47.

62/49T5

BEKHLI, A. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitriles
Medicine - Chemotherapy

"2-Arylaminopropionitriles," A. F. Bekhli, A. G. Serabrennikova, Chem Dept, Inst of Malaria and Med Parasitol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 42 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 8

Describes new method of preparing 2-arylamino-propionitriles by heating salts of arylamines with arylonitrile. Prepared 2-phenylaminopropionitrile, 2-(α -chlorophenyl)-aminopropionitrile. Confirmed conversion of nitriles by reduction of 2-phenylaminopropionitrile to 3-phenylaminopropylamine-1 and 1h9725

Aug 49

USSR/Chemistry - Nitriles (Contd)

Ics hydrolysis to 2-phenylaminopropionic acid.
Submitted 10 MAY 48.

Aug 49

1h9725

BEKHLI, A., F.,

USSR/Chemistry - Chemotherapeutic Agents Jan 51

"Reaction of Alkyl-Aryl Trans-Amination Into Series
of 2-Dialkyl-Aminopropionitriles," A. P. Bekhli,
Chem Dept, Inst of Malaria and Med Parasitol and
Kalininpol, Min of Pub Health USSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XII, No 1, pp 86-90

2-diethylaminopropionitrile hydrochloride unexpected
ly decomps on heating into acrylonitrile
and diethylamine hydrochloride. Heating 2-diethyl-
aminopropionitrile with aromatic amine hydro-
chlorides is new method to obtain 2-arylamino-
propionitriles. Mechanism of reaction consists

17331

USSR/Chemistry - Chemotherapeutic Agents Jan 51
(Contd)

or decompr of 2-diethylaminopropionitrile into
diethylamine and acrylonitrile and addn of aromatic
amine to acrylonitrile with diethylamine as
catalyst.

17331

RECORDED ON 100% SONY TAPE RECORDER, 100% DOLBY B NOISE REDUCTION
IN 24 MM. AND RECORDED ON 100% DOLBY B NOISE REDUCTION

STORY ID: 542 PUSHPA 1074 TELANGANA STATE, INDIA, 1964
OF THE DEATH OF DR. BRAMHADDEVI BHARATI

RECORDED 112⁴/5 TREE HATE, B, 184⁴/5. The HCL results of the
deceased 112⁴/5 Tree hate, B, 184⁴/5. The HCL results of the
deceased were determined as follows: Hemoglobin, 10.0 g.
Hematocrit, 30.0%. Red blood cells, 4.05 million/mm³.
White blood cells, 10,000/mm³. Platelets, 165,000/mm³.
Urinalysis, normal. Urine specific gravity, 1.020.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8

THE CONNIE, Inc. #2-3* (from C.H. [unclear] DIRECTOR OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[unclear] 1968)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8"

BEKHLI, A. F.

"Chemical Structure and Parasitocidal Activity. XIII, Isomeric Methoxy-Meso-Alkylaminoacridines and Their Antimalarial Properties,"
Sb. Statey Po Obshch. Khimii, Izd.-vo. AN SSSR, M.-L, Vol 2, pp 1130-1134, 1953

Synthesized four isomers of the above acridines and tested their antimalarial activity on birds. The activity was found to be less than that of acrichine. (RZhKhim, No 20, 1954)

SO: Sum, No 606, 5 Aug 55

BENLI, A.P.

"Chemical Structure and Parasiticidal Activity. XIII. Dichloro Isomeric Meso-Alkylaminoalkyl-aminoacridines and Their Antimalarial Properties," A.P. Benli

Zhur Obshch Khim, vol. 23, no. 2, pp 329-335, Feb 1953

A number of meso-alkylaminoalkyl-aminoacridines were prepared and tested for antimalarial activity. The isomeric mixture of 1, 6-and 3, 6-dichloro-9-(4'-diethylamino-1'-methylbutyl)-Aminoacridine and the 3,6-dichloro isomer have an activity surpassing that of quinacrine. The 1,6-dichloro isomer has an activity equal to that of quinacrine, the 2,6-dichloro isomer is less active, and the 4,6-dichloro isomer has no antimalarial activity.

257T18

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis of heterocyclic compounds.

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/52

Authors : Bekhli, A. F.

Title : Synthesis of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolones and their new conversion into 4-aminoquinoline derivatives

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 679-682, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : A series of reactions is introduced making it possible to obtain the highly needed quinoline nucleus from such cheap and accessible basic materials as acrylonitrile and 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid. The process of converting the initial materials into 4-aminoquinoline derivatives is described. Eight references: 3 USA; 3 USSR and 2 German (1924-1954).

Institution : The Institute of Malaria, Medicinal Parasitology and Helminthology

Presented by : Academician B. A. Kazanskiy, October 23, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8"

AUTHOR
TITLE

BEKHLI A.F.

PA - 3151

Conditions for Addition of Aromatic Amines to Acrylonitrile.
(Ob usloviyakh proseyedineniya aromaticeskikh aminov k akrilonitri-
lu -Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 588-589 (U.S.S.R.)

Received 6/1957

Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT

When boiling aromatic amines with acrylonitrile without a catalyst no compound is formed, but the substances are separated unchanged. When investigating this reaction the attempt was made to obtain β -phenylammonopropionitrile by heating the components in a soldered tube, but no compound could be obtained. The initial components were separated. When using the chlorhydrate of aromatic amine the negative results obtained by Cyberman-Craig and others were confirmed. It was, however, found that heating of the component mentioned in a water medium leads to the formation of 165-170° β -phenylammonopropionitrile. It was also found that ammonium chloride exercised no catalytic effect when aniline is boiled with acrylonitrile in a waterless medium. If water is present NH_4Cl catalyzes this reaction, and β -phenylaminopropionitrile with about 60% yield is obtained. It may be assumed that the presence of the proton in the reaction mixture forms the necessary condition for a compound of aromatic amine with acrylonitrile to bind aromatic amine with acrylonitrile in water, without

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210013-8

Conditions for Addition of Aromatic Amines to Acrylo- PA - 3151
nitrile.

the addition of acid catalysts, because water, as an ion medium, contains protons itself. Experiments fully confirmed this assumption. It turned out that aromatic amines actually combine with acrylonitrile when being heated in water. Experiments were carried out with 5 aromatic amines and in all cases β -arylaminoacrylonitriles were obtained, the yield of which apparently depends on the solubility of initial amines in water. It is assumed that reaction consists in the formation of an intermediate ion of carbonium, which is itself an alkyl-agent. There follows the description of the experiments.

(With 1 table and 5 Slavic citations)

ASSOCIATION Institute for Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology
PRESENTED BY NAZAROV I.N. , Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 26.11.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

KROTOV, A. I., BUKHLLI, A. F.

Seeking new anthelmintics in the phenol series and their derivatives.
Farm. i toks. 21 no. 3:49-53 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(ANTHELMINTICS,

phenols, review (Rus))

(PHENOLS,

anthelmintics, review (Rus))

BEKHLI, A. F.

79-1-43/63

AUTHOR: Bekhli, A. F.

TITLE: Concerning the Problem of the Reaction Mechanism of the Transition Amination in the Series of β -Dialkylaminopropionitriles (K voprosu o mekhaniizme reaktsii pereamininovaniya v ryadu β -dialkilaminopropionitrilov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 1, pp.204-208 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction found by the author (reference 1) and by the others (reference 2) of the alkylaryl-transition -amination in the series of β -dialkylaminopropionitriles $(\text{Alk})_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN} + \text{ArN}^+ \text{H}_3\text{A}^- \text{n} = \text{ArNHCH}_2\text{CN} + (\text{Alk})_2\text{N}^+ \text{H}_2\text{An}^-$ became the subject of an argument regarding the mechanism of this reaction process. This reaction which has β -arylaminoacrylnitrile as a final product may be explained in two manners. According to the first one (the reaction process is given in formulae) it is supposed to take place by the elimination of the dialkylamine with a subsequent incorporation of the aromatic amine to acrylnitrile in the presence of the dialkylammonium salt which acts as an acid catalyst. In the conversion of

Card 1/3

79-1-43/63

Concerning the Problem of the Reaction Mechanism of the Transition Amination
in the Series of β -Dialkylaminopropionnitriles

β -dialkylaminopropionnitrile with this (hydrochloride, sulfonate, acetate and others) the proton migrates to β -dialkylaminopropionnitrile which possess stronger basic properties. The resulting ion of N- β -cyanethyl-N,N-diethylammonium decomposes under the formation of diethylamine and acrylnitrile which binds the aromatic amine in the presence of the dialkylammonium salt acting as a catalyst. The second explanation is based on the reaction of the nucleophile substitution or on a conversion in which the formation of the dialkylamine splitting off takes place under the participation of the hydrogen of the aromatic amine (see the second process of reaction). In contrast to this second explanation the author considers the first reaction scheme as the sole correct one. The mechanism of the reaction found by the author for the alkylaryl-transition-amination in the series of β -dialkylaminopropionnitriles consists of the splitting off of the dialkylamine residue from this and in the subsequent binding of the arylamine to the produced acrylnitrile in the presence of the proton. The opinion of some authors who consider the reaction process a direct nucleophile substitution of the dialkylamino

Card 2/3

79-1-43/63

Concerning the Problem of the Reaction Mechanism of the Transition Amination
in the Series of β -Dialkylaminopropionitriles

group by the arylamine residue contradicts the experimental results obtained by the author. Their statement that the linkage of the haloid-hydrogensalts of the aromatic amines to acrylnitrile only takes place in the presence of diethylamine, is disproved by the fact that this linkage also takes place in the absence of diethylamine, under the action of acid catalysts. There are 10 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Malariaiology, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology, USSR Ministry of Health
(Institut malyarii meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Chemistry 2. Cyclic compounds-Chemical reactions

AUTHOR: Bekhli, A. P. SOV/79-28-7-38/64

TITLE: Chemical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity (Khimicheskoye stroyeniye i parazitotsidnaya aktivnost') XXI. On the Problem Concerning the Relation Between the Structural Stability of the 9-Aminoacridine Derivatives and Their Antimalaria Effect (XXI. K voprosu o svyazi strukturnoy prochnosti proizvodnykh 9-aminoakridina s ikh protivomalyariynym deystviem)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1901-1904 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The acridine nucleus and the dialkylaminoalkylamino side chain in the position 9 are the most important structural elements of the most active antimalaria compounds, the 9-aminoacridine derivatives. The aim of the present paper is the investigation of the dependence of the antimalaria effect on the stability of the basic structure of the molecule, i.e., on the relative stability of the binding of the side chain to the acridine ring. In earlier papers (Refs 5, 6) the authors found that the degree of antimalaria activity depends on the position of the halogen in the acridine nucleus. The experiments concerning the velocity of the hydrolytic cleavage of ammonia in

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-7-38/64

Chemical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity. XXI On the Problem Concerning the Relation Between the Structural Stability of the 9-Aminoacridine Derivatives and Their Antimalaria Effect

derivatives of the 9-aminoacridine (Ref 7) showed that the 4-chloro-9-aminoacridine, the analog of which is not a preparation against malaria, cleaves the greatest amount of ammonia as compared to the 1- and 3-chlorine derivatives of 9-aminoacridine. The 9-dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives proved to be highly effective antimalaria preparations. The aim of the present paper is to further investigate the dependence of the antimalaria activity on the capability of being hydrolyzed in the series of the dichlorine derivatives of acridine. The isomeric 1,6-; 2,6-; 3,6- and 4,6-dichloro-9-aminoacridines were synthesized. The relative velocity of the hydrolysis of these compounds was determined; the possibility of cleaving-off ammonia was differing. The highest degree was observed in the 4,6-dichloroisomer. As the chemical properties of the investigated dichloro-9aminoacridine are very close to those of the corresponding dichloro-9-dialkylaminoalkyl aminoacridines it was possible to characterize the relative stability of the binding of the ring to the side chain in the case of the latter on the basis of the hydro-

Card 2/3

307/79-28-7-38/64

Chemical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity, XXI. On the Problem Concerning the Relation Between the Structural Stability of the 9-Aminoacridine Derivatives and Their Antimalaria Effect

lysates of the former. The results obtained show just as well as those obtained by other authors that the antimalaria effect of the chlorine derivatives of 9-dialkylaminoalkyl aminoacridine is possible only in the case of a sufficient resistivity towards the hydrolytic decomposition of these compounds: this points to the maintenance of the whole and invariable molecule as being the main factor in the antimalaria effect. There are 2 tables and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

1. Acridines--Structural analysis 2. Acridines--Physiological effects 3. Malaria--Control

Card 5/3

AUTHOR: Bekhli, A. F. SOV/79-28-7-39/64

TITLE: Chimical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity (Khimicheskoye stroyeniye i parazitcidnaya aktivnost') XXII. On the Problem of the Relation Between the Structure and the Antimalaria Activity of the Chloroisomeric 4-Aminoquinolines (XXII. K voprosu o svyazi mezdu stroyeniyem i protivomalyariynym deystviyem khlorizomernykh 4-aminokhinolinov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1904-1907 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some scientists (Refs 1 - 5) dealt with the problem of the relation between the structure and the antimalaria activity of the 4-aminoquinoline derivatives. Chloroquine [7-chloro-4-(6-diethyl-amino- α -methylbutyl)-aminoquinoline], a representative of these compounds, is of a high antimalaria activity and has been investigated to a high degree. It is stable, does not change in acid medium up to 100° and is active in vitro (Ref 8), i.e., it leaves the organism without changing its molecule. Its isomers containing chlorine in the positions 5, 6 and 8 display much weaker antimalaria activity, which points to the fact that the chlorine derivatives of the

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SOV/79-28-7-39/64

Chemical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity. XXII. On the Problem of the Relation Between the Structure and the Antimalaria Activity of the Chloroisomeric 4-Aminoquinolines

4-dialkylaminoalkyl aminoquinoline as well as those of the 9-aminoacridine (Ref 9) develop a different antiparasitic activity depending on the position of the halogen in the benzene part of the quinoline nucleus. The authors tried to explain whether the velocity of the hydrolytic cleavage of the amino group depends on the halogen position and whether for that reason a relation exists between the capability of being hydrolyzed and the antiparasitic activity in the derivatives of 4-aminoquinoline. It was, however, more convenient to use the dialkylamino derivatives of the 4-aminoquinoline instead of those of quinoline, as it was easier to catch the forming ammonia with them. The 5, -6, -7- and 8-chloro-4-aminoquinolines were synthesized. The relative velocity of the hydrolytic cleavage of ammonia was determined. It was found that the 7-chloroisomer has the greatest stability with the smallest amount of ammonia obtained. This fact makes it possible to explain the high activity of chloroquine and the invariability of its molecule in the hydrolytic cleavage as compared to the other isomers of this series of compounds, as it is a

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SOV/79-28-7-39/64

Chemical Structure and Antiparasitic Activity. XXII. On the Problem of the Relation Between the Structure and the Antimalaria Activity of the Chloroisomeric 4-Aminoquinolines

diethylaminopentyl derivative of the 7-chloroisomer mentioned. There are 2 tables and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

1. Aminoquinolines--Chemical properties
2. Aminoquinolines--Structural analysis
3. Aminoquinolines--Physiological effects
4. Malaria--Control

Card 3/3

BEKHLI, A. F., Doc of Chem Sci -- (diss) "Research in the Field of
Derivative 4-Amonoquinoline and 9-Aminoacridine," Moscow, 1959,
20 pp (Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropic Medicine imeni
Ye. I. Martzinovskiy) (KL 4-60, 114)

BAYANDINA, D.G.; BEKHLI, A.F.; BRAUDE, M.B.; KROTOV, A.I.; FEDOROVA, S.N.

Experimental study of the new anthelmintic iomezan and its combination with acrachine. Report No.1: Experimental study of iomezan. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:673-677 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya) i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov (zav. - prof. V.I. Stavrovskaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

BAYANDINA, D.G.; BRAUDE, M.B.; BEKHLI, A.F.

Experimental study of the anthelmintic properties of dichlorophene.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5:591-594 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel gel'mintologii i otdel sinteticheskikh preparatov
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

L 11984-66

ACC NR: AP60000768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/65/000/009/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Bokhli, A. F. ⁵⁵ Braude, M. B. ⁵⁵; Vorob'yeva, Z. G. ⁵⁵; Shvedova, V. I. ⁵⁵

ORG: Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine of the Ministry of Health SSSR, Moscow (Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Phenosal synthesis

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 9, 1965, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, drug, chlorinated aromatic compound, antihelmintic

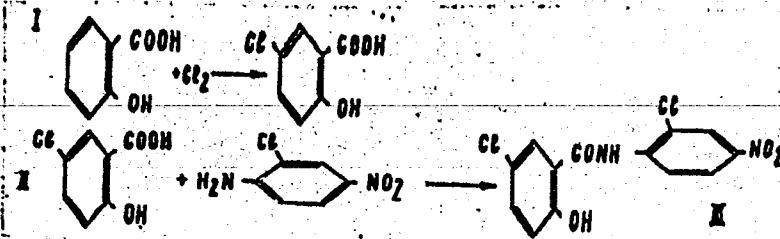
ABSTRACT: This antihelmintic, a halogenated salicylarylsamide, was synthesized according to the schematic representation which yielded the N-(2'-chloro-4'-nitrophenyl)-amide of 5-chlorosalicylic acid. (See Figure.)

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.778.475-012

L 11984-66

ACC NR: AP60000768



At stage I, chlorination in chlorobenzene was found to yield 76-87% of I upon careful control of chlorine introduction to avoid a reduction in yield through formation of byproducts. In stage II, the low basicity of the 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline and the breakdown of its hydrochloric salt during heating obviated the need for an excess to bind the liberated HCl. Phenosal was obtained as a light gray powder, m.p. 226-229 C, yield 67-70%. High dispersability was required for full effect (in 77.4% of the cases). Combination with other anthelmintics increases its effect. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Apr65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 008

H.W.
Card 2/2

BEKHLI, A.F., doktor khim. nauk

Modern anthelmintic preparations. Zhur. VKHO 10 no. 6:
663-671 '65
(MIRA 19;1)

ENTELIS, S.C.; BERHLI, Ye.Yu.; NESTEROV, O.V.

Multiple stages in ultrafast reactions of amines with acid chlorides. Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:331-332 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

15 E K H L 1, Y4.C.1(2)(3)(4),5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SC/3376

Silovye ustroystva vrtolotov, zhurnik stately (Helicopter Power Units; collection of articles) Moscow, Oborontekh, 1959. 184 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: N. M. Rastenikov, Professor; Minziny ZN.; A. S. Tymovskaya; Ed. of Publishing House: I. A. Suvorova; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Roshkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists who design, manufacture and operate helicopters, and may also be used by instructors and students of schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This book contains 7 articles which discuss problems connected with the application of gas turbines for driving helicopter rotors and with jet driven rotors. The author is particularly concerned with increasing the power, economy, useful load, and flight distance of helicopters. There are references, both Soviet and non-Soviet, in footnotes throughout the book.

5. Khasileva, D. P. Method of Analysis of Characteristics of Free Turbine Turbo-prop Engines for Helicopters. 114

The analysis described differs from other methods in the consideration of exhaust conduit characteristics and in more precise evaluation of the influence of turbine rotation on engine characteristics. The method is comparatively simple.

6. Roshkin, Yu. G. and I. I. Mashkevich. Evaluation of the Possibility of Using Exhaust Gases in the Compressor Reactive Drive of Helicopter Motor Blades (Gas-air mixture system). 147

This article is based on French and English experiments in 1952 and 1955 on the use of turbine gases to drive helicopter rotor blades. (Doran's DH-Oil and Napier's Oryx Gas Generator)

7. Kaganovich, R. P. Some Problems of Helicopter Motor Blades Driven by Turbojet Engines. 167

The author describes the operating conditions of turbojet engines mounted on helicopter rotor blades and suggests some solutions of basic technical problems connected with this propulsion method.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TL716.M)

Card 3/4

AC/mmh
4-13-60

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4819

Bekhli, Yuriy Georgiyevich

Kompressornaya sistema reaktivnogo privoda nesushchego vinta vertoleta:
issledovaniye osnovnykh svoystv i osobennostey (Compressor System for Jet-
Driven Helicopter Rotors: Study of Basic Properties and Peculiarities)
Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 101 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,400 copies
printed.

Reviewer: M. M. Maslennikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;
Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer; Ed.: V. M. Tokar';
Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the field of helicopter
designing. It will also be of interest to students at aeronautical schools
of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the basic properties of the jet-drive system of
helicopter rotors. This system supplies compressed gas to nozzles located

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Compressor System for Jet-Driven Helicopter (Cont.)

SOV/4819

at the tips of the blades. Relationships between the drive-system parameters and the aerodynamic rotor parameters are established. Methods are given for estimating their optimum combinations. Academician B.S. Stechkin is mentioned for his contributions to this field. The author thanks Professor M. N. Maslennikov and Engineer I. I. Mashkevich. There are 18 references: 10 Soviet and 8 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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General Conditions of the Investigation	12
Ch. I. Peculiarities of Energy Conversion in Compressor Systems for Jet-Driven Helicopter Rotors	14
1. General characteristics of a compressor system	14
2. Simplest bypass system	20
3. Bypass system with combustion chambers on the blades of the rotor	30

Cont'd 2/5

BEKHMAN, L. V.
25732

Zimney Ukraytiye Gruntovykh Roz V Tsentral
Nykh Oblastyakh SSSR. Sad I Ogorod, 1948,
No 7, S. 48-51

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

BEKHMAN, Yu.K.

TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik, redaktor; TROFIMUK, A.A., redaktor; TREBIN, F.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SUSHANOVA, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; POSTNIKOV, V.G., redaktor; VOL'FSOHN, S.I., redaktor; BEKHMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy redaktor; KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; FENSHINA, Ye.O., vedushchiy redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy redaktor; USOVA, N.G., vedushchiy redaktor; ZAMARAYEVA, K.M., vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIKOVA, M.M., vedushchiy redaktor; L'VOVA, L.A., vedushchiy redaktor; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSIINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[4th International Petroleum Congress] IV Mezhdunarodnyi neftianoi kongress. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnik. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [The geology of oil and gas deposits] Geologiya neftianykh i gazonovykh mestorozhdenii. (Pod red. A.A.Trofimuka). 1956. 534 p. Vol.2. [Geophysical methods in prospecting] Geofizicheskie metody razvedki. (Pod red. V.V.Fedynakogo). 1956. 392 p. Vol.4. [The technology of oil and shale processing] Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefti i slantsev. 1956. 527 p. Vol.5. [Chemical processing of oil and gas] Khimicheskaya pererabotka nefti i gaza. 1956. 302 p. Vol.8. [Equipment, metals and protection from corrosion] Oborudovanie, metally i zashchita ot korrozii. 1956. 227 p. (MIRA 9:12)

1. International Petroleum Congress, 4th, Rome, 1955. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Trofimuk)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods) (Petroleum--Refining)
(Gas, Natural)

BEKHMET'YEVA, A. M. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "The harmful cockchafer^{(Poly-}
^{phylta adspersa motsch)}, pest^(a) of fruit and forest nurseries of Uzbekistan."
Tashkent, 1956. 16 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR. Tashkent Agr Inst), 120
copies. (KL, 6-58, 101)

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects
Pest Insects and Ticks.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78301

Author : Bekhmet'yeva, A. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Harmful Cockchafer - Polyphylla Adspersa Motsch.
- a Pest in the Orchards and Forest Nursery
Gardens of Uzbekistan.

Orig Pub : Tr Taskentsk. s.-kh. in-t., 1957, fasc.8,77-81

Abstract : P. adspersa is the most important pest in the
nursery gardens. Mostly the seedlings of seed-
fruits, cherries, sweet cherries and plums are
damaged. Wildlings and saplings are more resis-
tant. Of the forest trees, the smooth-leaved
elm, false acacia, poplar, and mulberry are the
most attractive. One generation lasts 3 years;

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USSR / General and Specialized Zoology, Insects.
Pest Insects and Ticks.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78301

2 years 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ months of which is taken up by the larval stage. Pupation occurs in the first decade of May; the hatching of larvae in the 2nd decade of July. The female lays eggs 7-25 cm deep, preferable in wet turf soil, independently of its type. Measures of control: plowing of virgin lots in the nursery gardens; maintaining the soil in clean and loose condition during June-July; if the infestation by larvae is weak, collect them during plowing; irrigate the lots abundantly if the beetles cause significant losses in the seedlings. For an infestation of > 1 larva per 1 m²: a) apply 150 kg/ha of hexachlorocyclohexane to the soil in the spring before plowing, or 200 kg/ha during the summer between

Card 2/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.
Pest Insects and Ticks.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78301

the rows; if the seedlings perish very fast,
then introduce during the summer at 15 cm depth
dichlorethane at 600 l/ha, and in the spring and
autumn a mixture of methylbromide and dichlore-
thane (1:10 weight units) at 300 l/ha. -- A. P.
Adrianov.

Card 3/3

REKHOV, V. A.

27155

Vliyaniya izmeneniya temperaturnogo rezhima na dinamiku vydeleniya letuchikh veshchestv.
(Voprosy kokssovaniya). Izvestiya akad. Nauz SSSR, otd-niye tekhn. Nauk, 1949, No. 8,
S-1209-18

SO: LENTOPIS' No. 34

1. BEKHOVSKIY, L. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Diffraction
7. Diffraction of waves on an uneven surface. I. General theory. Zhur. tekhn. i eksp. fiz. 23 no. 3 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BEKHTEMIROV, T.A.

"Smallpox and vaccination" by S.B. Dubrovinskii. Reviewed by T.A.
Bektemirov. Vop. virus. 7 no. 1:119-120 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(SMALLPOX) (DUBROVINSKII, S.B.)

VOROZHEYKIN, Dmitriy Ivanovich, inzh.; LIPMAN, Grigorij Markovich; LEVIN, Boris Mordukhovich; BEKHTEREV, Ivan Andreyevich; CHERNYSHEVICH, Fedor Ignat'yevich; BOVE, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, rezensent; TISHCHENKO, A.I., inzh., rezensent; YAKOVLEV, D.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Operation and maintenance of electric d.c. locomotives] Ekspluatatsiya i obsluzhivanie elektrovozov postojannogo toka. Moakva, Vses. izdatel'akopogr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 341 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric locomotives)

BEKHTEREV N P

USER/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9000

Author : N.P. Bakhterev

Inst :

Title : Several Possible Forms of the Rise of Slow Fluctuations in
the Electroencephalogram.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, No 1, Supplement,
119-123

Abstract : Electroencephalograms were made among patients with brain tumors, tumor-like diseases and acute closed trauma to the brain in the presence of the action of indifferent and conditioned light and sound stimuli (the reflex was produced by the motor-speech technique). In 32 out of 90 patients in response to a positive signal, there arose flashes of fading rhythmic slow fluctuations of an initial amplitude of 200-250 μ v and flash duration of 1-5 seconds. In the other cases, when the conditioned signal was given,

Card 1/2

SHMAKOVA, V.I.; YUZHAKOVA, N.N.; REZNICHENKO, V.G.; GLEBOV, I.T.; VOLKOV, A.S.; URZLYA, N.Ye.; BEKHTEREV, P.A.; RYS', G.I.; VORONINA, M.N.; GVOZDINTSKY, I.M.; VARAKSINA, M.P.; MASTERSKIKH, M.A.; GONCHAROVA, V.A.; BICHEVINA, A.N.; SOROKIN, M.A., red.; GRIN', Ye., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Altai Territory during the past 40 years; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Altayskogo kraia za 40 let. Sovetskoi vlasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 110 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Altayskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniya Altayskogo kraya (for all except Sorokin, Grin')
1. 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Altayskogo kraya (for Sorokin)

(Altai territory--Statistics)

BEKHTEREV, V.D., kand. tekhn.nauk.

[Design of the refrigerating equipment of cars and of
the air-conditioning systems; abstract of the special
course in "Cars and car operation and maintenance"]
Raschety kholodil'nogo oborudovaniia vagonov i priborov
vozdukhokonditsionirovaniia; kohspekt po spetsial'nosti
"Vagonny i vagonnoe khoziaistvo. "Uchebnoe posobie. Mo-
skva, Mosk. in-t inzhenerov zhel.dor. transp., 1964. 68 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

AGAFONOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; PEROV, Aleksandr Nikitich; BEKTEREV, V.D.,
retsenzent; RAZHOV, I.S., retsenzent; SHIBER, R.A., retsenzent;
BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Design and repair of automatic brakes] Ustroistvo i remont avto-
tormozov. Izd.6., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'ako-
poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 270 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Railroads—Brakes)

BEKTEREV, V.D.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.P., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals in the organization of car operation, maintenance, and repair] Osnovy organizatsii vagonnogo khoziaistva; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov, obuchaiushchikhsia po profiliu "Vagonostroenie i vagonnoe khoziaistvo." Moskva, Mosk. in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp. 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Railroads—Management)
(Railroads—Cars—Maintenance and repair)

1. BEKTEREV, V.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Preparation of scientific personnel. Trudy VIZh 20, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

December 1927
BOKHTEREV, V.M.; MIKHAYLOV, A.X., redaktor; BUL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Selected works; articles and reports] Izbrannye proizvedeniia;
stat'i i doklady. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 526 p.
(Medicine) (Physiology) (MLRA 7:8)

PASTER, Iosif Davidovich; STRASHUNSKIY, Aleksandr Maksimovich;
BEKHTEREV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; MYSHENSKIY, N.I.,
inzh., red.; KUREPINA, G.N., red. izd-va; SHCHETININA,
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Industrial standardization] Proizvodstvennaya normali-
zatsiya. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 241 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Standardization) (Simplification in industry)

SMIRNOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich; FEKHTEREV, V.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; MYAGKOV, V.D., nauchn. red.;
NIKITINA, M.I., red.

[Allowances and fits in instrument manufacture] Dopuski
i posadki v priborostroenii. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Le-
ningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 194 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MARTYNOV, P.; LUSHNIKOV, O., inzh., VASIL'YEV, N.; BEKHTEREV, Yu.;
RUFANOV, G.

Behind the gates of service stations. Za rul. 18 no.6:14-16
Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sotrudnik Gosavtoinspeksii (for Martynov). 2. Sotrudnik
Moskovskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta im. Sergo
Ordzhonikidze (for Lushnikov).
(Moscow--Service stations)

VOLGIN, B.; LUSHNIKOV, O., inzh., kand.tekhn.nauk; BENKTEREV, Yu.

Problems in organizing the renting of automobiles. Za rul. 18
(MIRA 13:9)
no.8:17-19 Ag '60.

1. Reydovaya brigada zhurnala "Za rulom." 2. Predsedatel' soveta
sodeystviya 12-y avtobasy Upravleniya taksomotornogo transporta
(for Volgin).
(Automobiles, Rental)

ACCESSION NR: AP4025415

S/0029/64/000/003/0027/0028

AUTHOR Bekhterev, Yu.

TITLE: "Death -- Dare not!"

SOURCE: Tekhnika -- molodezhi, no. 3, 1964, 27-28

TOPIC TAGS: strontium-90, artificial kidney, corpuscle, skeleton, slow hemodialysis

ABSTRACT: The journal's special correspondent tells about a strontium-90 experiment forming "an important landmark in the fight against the destructive action of radioactivity", by Mikhail G. Petrovnik, Bachelor of Medical Sciences, at the Institute of Biophysics, on two dogs, with a third as control. He introduced a catheter probe into the upper vena cava of one of the dog's haunches and attached a cannula to the vein of the other haunch. Five minutes after injection of strontium-90, the artificial kidney was turned on, and in seven minutes the whole blood of the dog had passed by the cellophane membranes of the dialyzer, through which the isotope can issue freely, while the blood, with all its white and red corpuscles, hemoglobin and other elements, continues back into the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025415

organism through another polychlorvinyl tube. With the second subject the hemodialysis was stretched out over six hours. Both stood this first part of the experiment satisfactorily. The first alarming symptoms appeared in the control dog only after three days; in ten days the white corpuscle count was only 3,300/cu mm; after 20 days his appetite waned and he began to lose weight. In the first experimental animal, somewhat less than one-third of the isotope was found to have been removed from the blood, and there was only half as much in its skeleton as in that of the control. This would suffice to begin a successful cure, but the object of the experiment was really to find out whether the organism could cope with the remainder without extraneous aid and whether the artificial kidney was effective enough. The first dog also showed effects after 20 days, but there was no "all-destroying avalanche-like process of cell death." All the functional indices gradually approached the normal. In the second dog, the much slower dialysis extracted about 40% from the organism, and 60% from the skeleton, and the radiation effect was still weaker. Both are still healthy. The article mentions similar but unsuccessful American experiments in 1957, with calcium-45 and ion-exchanging resins. Original has 2 photos of dog.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

SIROTKIN, Z.L., inzh.; BEKTEREV, Yu.I., inzh.; DENISOV, A.G., inzh.

BeLAZ-540 dump truck. Gor. zhur. no. 4:57-58 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Beloruskiy avtosavod.

(Dump trucks)

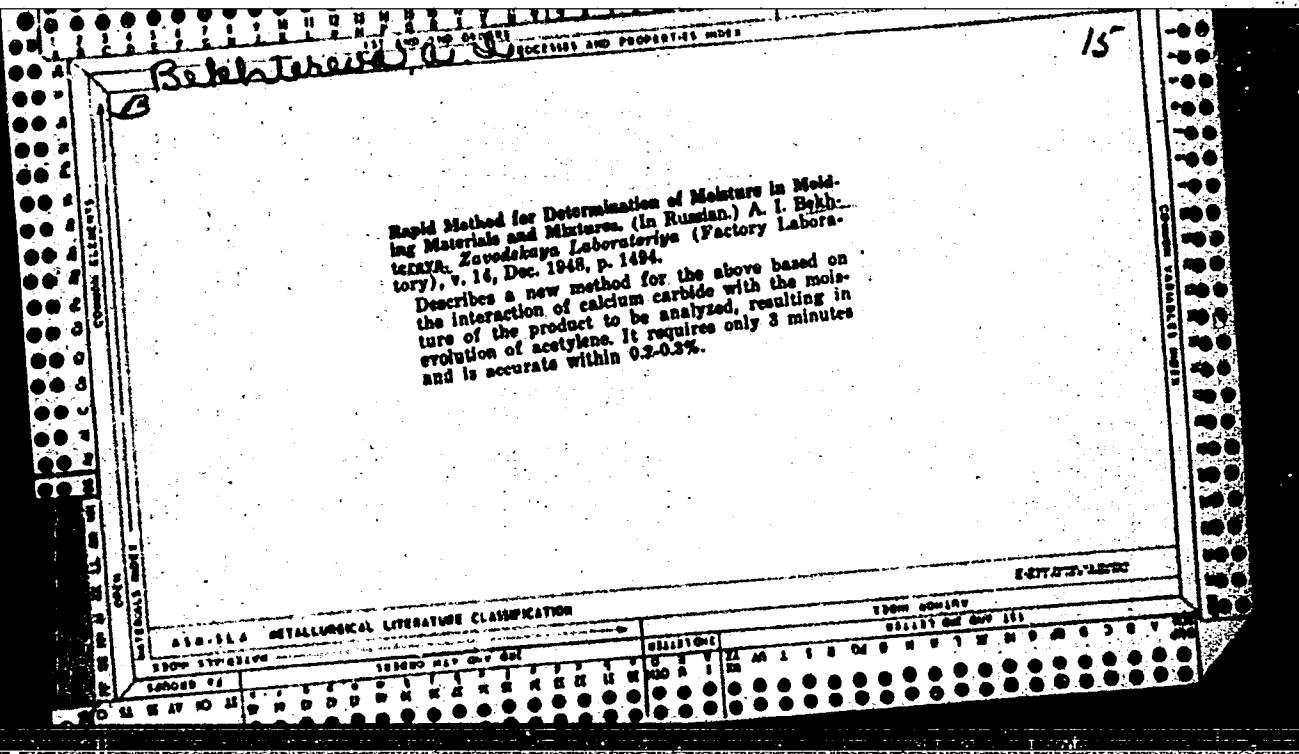
MELESHKIN, S.M., gornyy inzhener; BERLYAND, S.S., gornyy inzhener;
SIROTKIN, Z.L., inzh.; DENISOV, A.G., inzh.; TERNOVSKIY, G.I., inzh.;
BEKHTEREV, Yu.I., inzh.; ZOTOV, A.V., inzh.; IVANOV, E.I., inzh.;
~~VASIL'YEV, Ye.A.~~, inzh.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.G., inzh.; D'YACHENKO, V.F.,
inzh.

Replies to V.V. Shan'ko's article "Efficient limits of using
truck haulage in open pits." Gor. zhur. no.1:75-77 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy sovet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR (for Meleshkin). 2. Promtransproekt Gosstroya SSSR (for
Berlyand). 3. Belorusskiy avtozavod (for Sirotkin, Denisov,
Ternovskiy, Bekhterev, Zotov, Ivanov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy
institut po proyektirovaniyu razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy
v yuzhnykh rayonov SSSR, Khar'kov (for Vasil'yev, Solov'yava,
D'yachenko).

(Mine haulage)
(Shan'ko, V.V.)



BEKHTEYeva, L.P.

Treatment of stenocardia with royal jelly preparation. Inform.
biul.o mat.moloch. no.3:109-112 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Meditsinskaya sluzhba Ryazanskogo garnizona (nachal'nik
meditsinskoy sluzhby kand.med.nauk V.K. Kuz'minov).
(ROYAL JELLY—THERAPEUTIC USE) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

BEKHTEREVA, M.I.

MASLOV, M.S., professor, zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR; ZAYTSEVA, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, sekretar'; KUHYLEVA, O.M.; BRONSHTEIN, A.I.; PETROVA, Ye.P.; MALAKHOVSKAYA, D.B.; ITINA, N.A.; MAKAROVA, V.V.; HYRAKOVA, T.N.; ORBILY, L.A., akademik; VOLOVIK, A.B., professor; TUR, A.F., professor; BYSTROLETTOVA, G.I.; DANILEVICH, M.G., professor; KUZMICHEVA, A.G., dozent; BEKHTEREVA, M.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.

Minutes of the meetings of the Leningrad Society of Pediatricians. Vop. pediat. 21 no.2:60-62 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Leningradskoe obshchestvo detskich vrachei. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Maslov). (Reflexes) (Scarlet fever)

